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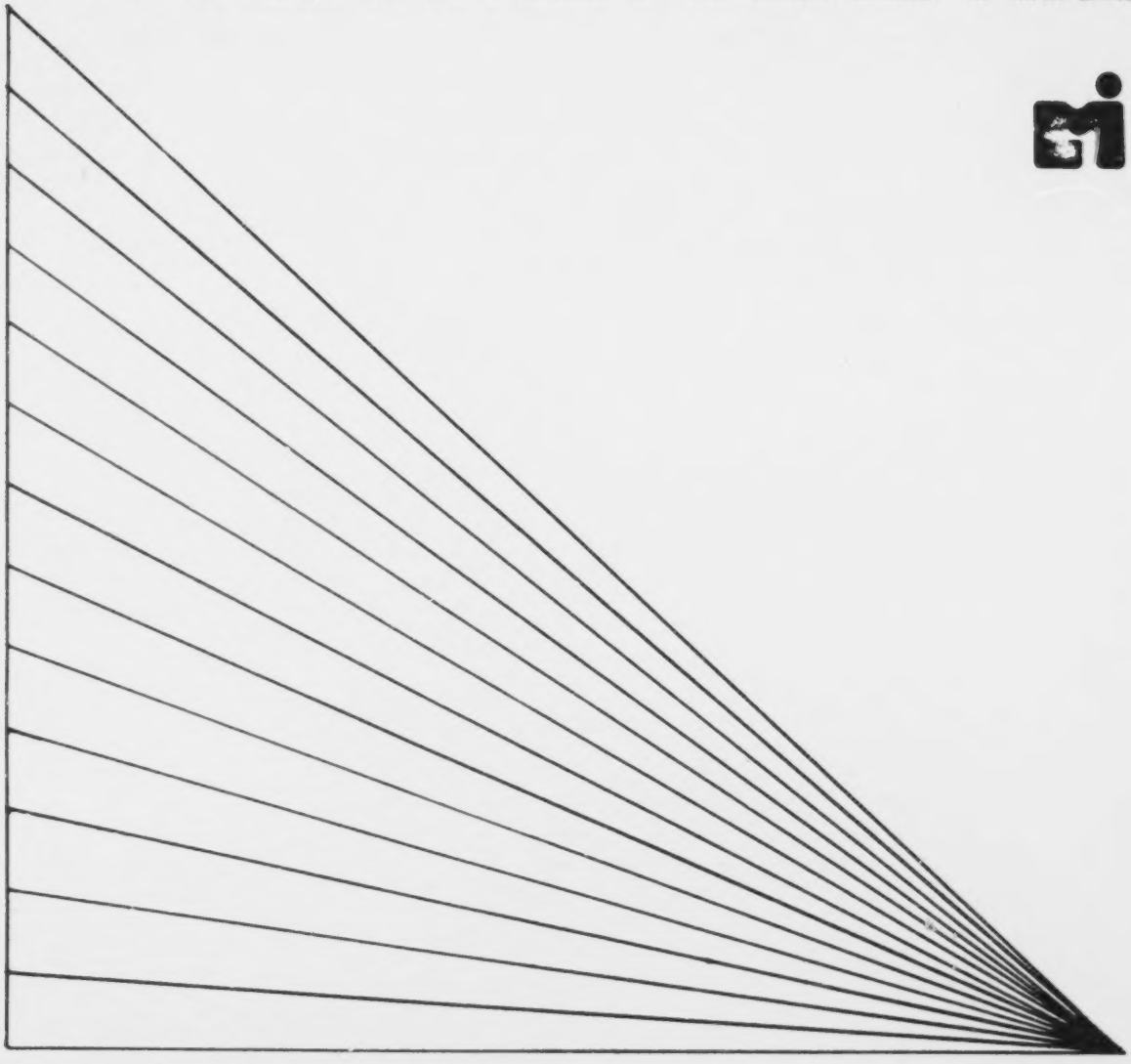
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



JANUARY, 1985

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

BRENT M. JOHNSON
Secretary

Department of Employment and Training

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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Department of Employment and Training

Brent M. Johnson
Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

JANUARY, 1985

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

DURING January, Maryland's unemployment took a sizable jump to 6.1 percent from 4.9 percent in December. This gain of 1.2 percentage points is midway between the monthly increase of 0.9 in January of 1983 and 1984 and more sizable gains during recessionary period of 1.5 in January, 1981 and 1.6 in January, 1982. Only in 1977 since 1970 has the unemployment rate decreased during January. The January, 1985 rate is the lowest for a January since 1974. It is slightly below the January, 1984 rate of 6.5 percent. For February, the rate is expected to approximate the January level before falling through the spring.

THE unemployment rate has been relatively stable since the fall of 1983, showing slight seasonal trends. Between May and December, 1984, the rate hovered around 5.1 percent, inching down as low as 4.9 percent in September and December. During the year, the rate fell from a peak of 6.5 percent in January to a low of 4.9 percent in December, to average 5.4 percent for 1984. This is the lowest annual rate since 1974. The rate peaked at 8.4 percent for 1982 and has been falling steadily ever since.

MARYLAND'S unemployment rate remains significantly below the national rate. In December, 41 states had higher unemployment rates than Maryland. The U.S. January rate of 8.0 percent is higher than Maryland's by 1.9 percentage points. Nationally, the January rate is up over the month by 1.0 percentage points and is down from last January by 0.8. Unemployment among black persons increased nationally from 14.4 percent in December to 15.0 percent in January. The last time that black unemployment was estimated for Maryland was the year of 1983, when the rate came to 13.0 percent.

BETWEEN December and January, Maryland's civilian labor force decreased by an estimated 38,291 persons, as the declines of 62,649 employed outnumbered gains of 24,358 unemployed. Initial and continued claims filed for unemployment insurance increased over the month. Employment declines were pervasive during January. Retail trade stores laid off after the holiday season, while colleges and universities closed for semester breaks. Other layoffs were noted in food processing, construction, trucking, city and county government, and business, amusement/recreation, and agricultural services. During January, 1984, the labor force contracted to a greater extent than this January, with larger drops in employment combined with slower gains in unemployment. Between January of 1984 and 1985, the state's labor force expanded for the 28th consecutive month by an estimated 75,544 persons. Employment swelled by 81,072 as unemployment subsided by 5,528.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

UNEMPLOYMENT increased between December and January in every county of the state. Sizable seasonal gains in unemployment came after months of labor market stability. In 17 out of the 23 counties, unemployment jumped by at least a full percentage point over the month. Baltimore City's rate advanced from 7.0 percent to 8.3 percent. Unemployment ranged from 3.1 percent in Montgomery County up to 24.5 percent in Somerset. Rates also exceeded 10 percent in Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties of Western Maryland and Caroline, Dorchester, and Worcester on the Eastern Shore. Joining Montgomery with rates less than 4 percent were Howard in the Baltimore area and Charles and Prince George's in the Washington, D.C. area. Between January of 1984 and 1985, unemployment rates decreased in 16 counties, increased in 7, and held steady only in Montgomery. Most of the increases were in relatively rural areas.

WESTERN Maryland, at 11.6 percent, had the highest unemployment of Maryland's four areas in January. There were seasonal layoffs over the month in trade and at colleges and universities. The Balance of State area had the next highest rate of 10.7 percent. Layoffs were noted during January in food processing, construction, trade, colleges and universities, and services. Unemployment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area advanced to 6.9 percent during January with layoffs in manufacturing, construction, trade, colleges and universities, city and county government, and business, amusement/recreation, and agricultural services. In December, 128 out of 240 metropolitan areas had higher unemployment rates than Baltimore. Maryland's suburbs of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan area continued to enjoy the lowest unemployment statewide, with a rate of 3.7 percent for January. Employment did recede over the month in construction, trade, education, city and county government, and business and agricultural services.

NOTE: Labor force estimates for 1984 have been revised, and the estimates for 1985 reflect those new levels. Statewide estimates also have been revised back through 1970. The area and county estimates are being revised back through 1978. Queen Anne's County is now being included in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, and Calvert and Frederick are included in Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area. This is due to commuting patterns observed by the federal government from 1980 census statistics. Tables with the revised estimates may be ordered free of charge by calling the Research and Analysis Division.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UNDER THE OLD AND NEW METHODS FOR THE 3 COUNTIES AFFECTED BY THE NEW MSA* DEFINITIONS
DECEMBER, 1984

	Old Method		New Method	
Effected Areas	Unemp. Rate	Employment	Unemp. Rate	Employment
Queen Anne's	5.8%	9,691	4.5%	12,552
Calvert	8.6%	10,627	4.6%	21,728
Frederick	5.7%	46,052	3.6%	71,741

The new estimating method has resulted in higher employment and lower unemployment rates.
*Metropolitan Statistical Area

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR THE 3 COUNTIES AFFECTED BY THE NEW MSA DEFINITIONS -- CENSUS AND OLD METHOD

	Old Method-Average March-April 1980		Census April 1, 1980	
Effected Areas	Unemp. Rate	Employment	Unemp. Rate	Employment
Queen Anne's	9.8%	8,443	6.4%	11,231
Calvert	11.7%	9,339	8.3%	14,155
Frederick	7.1%	42,154	4.0%	53,434

The old estimating method appears to be under-estimating employment and over-estimating unemployment rates.

EXPLANATION

UNDER the old estimating method, the effected counties were estimated individually, as are all non-metropolitan area counties. For metropolitan areas, the area is estimated in the aggregate. Then, the member counties are shared out of the area. The most current annual population estimate by the U.S. Bureau of the Census is used to disaggregate employment. Unemployment is divided up according to each counties' percentage of continued claimants for that month in the area. Considered in dividing up the claims are the relative percentages that teenagers comprise of each county's population.

NOW that Calvert, Frederick, and Queen Anne's have been defined by the federal government as being part of metropolitan areas, they are being shared out of the area instead of estimated individually. While this has had little impact on their unemployment totals, it has tended to drop their unemployment rates and raise their employment totals.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

THERE was a pervasive decrease in Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment between December and January, as jobs decreased by 45,600 to 1,816,200. However, the monthly job loss tended to be less than experienced in January, 1984, except for greater decreases this January in food processing and state government and similar losses during both periods in local government. During last January, 61,100 jobs were lost. This January's job losses were concentrated in trade after the holiday season and in universities and colleges during semester breaks. Seasonal influences also affected construction, trucking, and services. The monthly decline comes after job gains totaling 49,300 between August and December, 1984. During that four-month period in 1983, jobs had swelled by a greater 58,800. For April, 1983 through January, 1985, total employment each month has exceeded its level the previous year. The January, 1985 total surpassed the year-ago level by 89,900 jobs. Each month last year, total employment set new records for that month of the year. Another new record for January employment was made this year.

AFTER slipping by 700 jobs each in November and December, manufacturing dropped another 1,500 in January. The largest change this January was the seasonal loss of 800 jobs in food processing. Another 300 jobs were lost in fabricated metals and 200 jobs each in stone/clay/glass products, instruments, and paper/allied products. Five hundred jobs were added in steel and 200 in nonelectrical machinery. During last January, the job loss amounted to a significantly greater 3,300 jobs, scattered through a number of industries. For the 3rd consecutive month, manufacturing employment is lower than its level a year ago, falling below the January, 1984 total by 500 jobs. Most yearly trends among the industry groups are small, except for gains of 1,300 jobs in transportation equipment and 1,100 in nonelectrical machinery and losses of 2,400 in primary metals and 1,300 in apparel and textiles. Since last January, 10 of the manufacturing industries have increased, 5 have decreased, and 4 have stayed the same.

NONMANUFACTURING dropped 44,100 jobs during this January after swelling by 51,000 between August and December. In 1983, a greater 55,600 jobs were added between August and December, then an also greater 57,800 jobs were lost during January, 1984. For the 22nd consecutive month, nonmanufacturing employment is higher than a year ago, this January by 90,400 jobs. Since January, 1984, 30,100jobs have been added in trade, 27,800 in services, 22,500 in construction, 6,000 in transportation, and 5,800 in finance/insurance/real estate. Only state government has decreased notably, by 1,600 jobs.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

TRADE employment sharply contracted by 22,600 jobs, as employers throughout retail trade laid off after the holiday season. Just at general merchandise stores, 6,300 jobs were lost. Between August and December, 1984, seasonal hiring had boosted trade by 25,400 jobs. In the previous year, trade had receded by a greater 25,600 jobs during January, 1984 after hiring totaling a much lesser 10,300 jobs during the 1983 holiday season.

LOCAL government fell by 7,200 jobs between December and January. Layoffs of 6,300 at boards of education and community colleges were accompanied by layoffs of 900 by city and county governments. State government contracted by 3,600 due to semester breaks at public colleges and universities. Services was also impacted by the semester breaks, as its January loss of 4,000 jobs was partly caused by seasonal layoffs of 600 at private colleges and universities. Other layoffs were noted in business, amusement and recreation, and agricultural services. Between September and December, 1984, services had added 5,600 jobs.

CONSTRUCTION subsided by 3,900 jobs during this January, as winter weather and seasonal influences cost an estimated 2,800 jobs in heavy construction contracting and additional jobs among special trade contractors. This was the first decrease in construction employment of the winter. In January, 1984, construction fell by a much greater 10,800 jobs, after already dropping by 2,200 between August and December, 1983.

SEASONAL layoffs in trucking and warehousing caused the transportation industry to net a loss of 1,500 jobs during January. Between August and December, 1984, transportation had swelled by 3,900 jobs, with 2,500 of the increase coming in trucking and warehousing Finance, insurance, and real estate slipped by 800 jobs during January, and federal government by 400.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the January employment total of 966,700 represented 53.2 percent of jobs statewide. The area's loss of 24,300 jobs between December and January represented a similar 53.3 percent of the statewide loss. However since January, 1984, the area has gained only 15,400 jobs, accounting for 17.1 percent of the statewide expansion. During this January, the area lost 11,900 jobs in trade, 3,100 each in local government and services, 1,700 each in construction and state government,and 1,100 in finance, insurance, and real estate. Steel manufacturing did increase by 500 jobs over the month.

NOTE: Estimates for the state have recently been revised for 1983 and 1984 and estimates for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area for 1978-1984. Queen Anne's County is now being included in the Baltimore area. The estimates for January, 1985 reflect these new levels. To order tables for the revised employment series free of change, you may call the Research and Analysis Division.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

AVERAGE weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by $2.10 between December, 1984 and January, 1985 to $402.52. Average weekly hours fell by 0.8 hours to 40.7, as average hourly earnings rose by 14 cents to $9.89. In many industry groups, shorter workweeks were combined with higher hourly earnings. Out of 17 industry groups for which hours and earnings are reported, workweeks shortened in 10 and hourly earnings increased in 9. Less overtime and shorter scheduled workweeks caused the trend in average hours. Hourly earnings rose with higher incentive pay, wage rate increases, layoff of lower paid workers, and more overtime. In only the transportation industry and leather did better business conditions lead to longer workweeks. Less overtime, lower incentive pay, and hiring of lower paid workers produced lower hourly earnings in furniture and fixtures, primary metals, nonelectrical machinery, food, and miscellaneous. During January, average workweeks ranged from 34.1 hours in leather up to 46.6 in transportation equipment. Hourly earnings ranged from $5.30 in leather up to $13.50 in primary metals. Since January, 1984, workweeks in manufacturing have lengthened slightly by 0.6 hours, while average weekly earnings have increased by $31.50 or 8.5 percent.

IN the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the average weekly earnings of manufacturing production workers decreased by $9.50 between December and January to $413.50. Average weekly hours fell by 1.4 hours to 40.9, while average hourly earnings rose by 11 cents to $10.11. Average earnings and hours are slightly higher in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area than statewide. Since last January, average weekly earnings have increased by $14.42 or 3.6 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

INITIAL claims filed in January, 1985 were down 7.2 percent from the total filed in December. Fewer layoffs in the industries of apparel, paper products, and electrical equipment were responsible for the decrease. Continued claims were up 46.9 percent, weeks compensated rose 14.7 percent, and the amount of payments increased 47.7 percent. The average weekly payment rose 2.1 percent to $128.38.

INITIAL claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program were up 26.8 percent over December's total and continued claims rose 30.6 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemembers increased 32.4 percent and continued claims increased 30.8 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropoltian Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims decreased 12.9 percent, continued claims rose 48.0 percent, weeks compensated increased 45.0 percent, and the amount of payments went up 47.7 percent. The average weekly check amount rose 2.4 percent to $133.00.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

AS announced by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U.S. consumer price index for all items inched up by 0.2 percent between December and January to 316.1. Since last January, prices of consumer items have been inflated by 3.6 percent. The index means that a market basket of goods which cost $10 in 1967 now sells for $31.61. Indexed at 299.3, the prices of food and beverages have risen by 0.7 percent from December and by 2.6 percent from last January. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the prices of all items, indexed at 315.2, showed essentially no change from November and were up 2.5 percent from last January. The area's prices of food and beverages were up by 1.0 percent from November to 298.6, rising by 2.2 percent from January, 1984.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance of Maryland, 1st quarter, 1984.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for the state of Maryland for 1970-1984.

Civilian Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment by Place of Residence, revised estimates for areas and counties for 1984.

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry by Place of Employment, revised estimates for the state of Maryland and Baltimore City for 1983 and 1984 and for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, Suburban Maryland--D.C., Western Maryland, and Balance of State for 1978-1984.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings and Hours Worked by Production Workers in Selected Manufacturing Industry Groups, revised estimates for the State of Maryland and the Baltimore Metropolitan Area.

Annual Average Employment by Detailed Industry Group, State of Maryland and Baltimore Metropolitan Area, 1981-1984.

STATE OF MARYLAND
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

JANUARY 1985

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JANUARY	DECEMBER**	JANUARY	DECEMBER**	JANUARY	DECEMBER**	JANUARY	DECEMBER**	JANUARY'84
MARYLAND	2,255,924	2,294,215	2,119,166	2,181,815	136,758	112,400	6.1	4.9	6.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,095,529	1,113,003	1,020,384	1,049,534	75,145	63,469	6.9	5.7	7.2
BALTIMORE CITY	388,375	394,043	356,156	366,341	32,209	27,702	8.3	7.0	8.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	184,780	188,372	175,536	180,550	9,244	7,822	5.0	4.2	5.8
BALTIMORE	325,252	330,927	303,317	311,982	21,935	18,945	6.7	5.7	6.9
CARROLL	49,398	49,578	46,401	47,727	2,997	1,851	6.1	3.7	8.3
HARFORD	74,197	75,137	68,446	70,402	5,751	4,735	7.8	6.3	7.5
HOWARD	60,422	61,801	58,314	59,980	2,108	1,821	3.5	2.9	3.6
QUEEN ANNE'S	13,105	13,145	12,204	12,552	901	593	6.9	4.5	8.2
D. C. AREA	904,158	923,922	870,791	896,029	33,367	27,893	3.7	3.0	4.1
CALVERT	22,356	22,784	21,116	21,728	1,240	1,056	5.5	4.6	6.8
CHARLES	46,652	47,726	45,182	46,491	1,470	1,235	3.2	2.6	4.2
FREDERICK	74,184	74,440	69,720	71,741	4,464	2,699	6.0	3.6	5.9
MONTGOMERY	356,660	365,484	345,632	355,649	11,028	9,835	3.1	2.7	3.1
PRINCE GEORGE'S	404,306	413,488	389,142	400,420	15,164	13,068	3.8	3.2	4.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	100,925	100,738	89,221	91,458	11,704	9,280	11.6	9.2	13.4
ALLEGANY	34,852	34,181	30,847	31,113	4,005	3,068	11.5	9.0	14.0
GARRETT	12,347	12,317	10,421	10,781	1,926	1,536	15.6	12.5	17.1
WASHINGTON	53,726	54,240	47,953	49,564	5,773	4,676	10.7	8.6	12.2
BALANCE OF STATE	155,313	156,554	138,770	144,794	16,543	11,760	10.7	7.5	10.8
CAROLINE	8,275	8,282	7,218	7,546	1,057	736	12.8	8.9	12.6
CECIL	32,793	32,050	30,157	30,188	2,636	1,862	8.0	5.8	9.7
DORCHESTER	15,722	14,665	13,388	13,296	2,334	1,369	14.8	9.3	12.7
KENT	7,465	8,002	6,781	7,573	684	429	9.2	5.4	10.9
ST. MARY'S	20,015	21,636	18,509	20,620	1,506	1,016	7.5	4.7	7.4
SOMERSET	7,648	7,491	5,775	6,267	1,873	1,224	24.5	16.3	23.6
TALBOT	17,416	17,496	16,423	16,777	993	719	5.7	4.1	5.4
WICOMICO	31,568	32,057	28,858	29,862	2,710	2,195	8.6	6.8	8.7
WORCESTER	14,411	14,875	11,661	12,665	2,750	2,210	19.1	14.9	19.3
UNITED STATES[2]	113,475,000	114,028,000	104,344,000	106,049,000	9,131,000	7,978,000	8.0	7.0	8.8

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted. **Estimates for the state are revised.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding. These are estimates relating to the week of the 12th of each month. The count is of persons not jobs.

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
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BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE
1970-1984

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1984													
Labor Force	2,180,380	2,183,468	2,202,356	2,222,948	2,240,300	2,279,191	2,276,571	2,257,563	2,241,817	2,266,450	2,282,739	2,294,215	2,244,000
Employment	2,038,094	2,048,028	2,073,656	2,101,115	2,123,592	2,156,897	2,155,674	2,144,222	2,132,171	2,153,564	2,167,172	2,181,815	2,123,000
Unemployment	142,286	135,440	128,700	121,833	116,708	122,294	120,897	113,341	109,646	112,886	115,567	112,400	121,000
Rate	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.4
1983													
Labor Force	2,146,714	2,140,905	2,162,559	2,183,838	2,200,110	2,237,377	2,213,997	2,218,377	2,224,754	2,235,216	2,234,413	2,237,738	2,203,000
Employment	1,952,578	1,950,662	1,983,785	2,022,200	2,048,966	2,085,545	2,067,651	2,073,301	2,098,009	2,106,753	2,109,489	2,113,061	2,051,000
Unemployment	194,136	190,243	178,774	161,638	151,144	151,832	146,346	145,076	126,745	128,463	124,924	124,677	152,000
Rate	9.0	8.9	8.3	7.4	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.9
1982													
Labor Force	2,134,017	2,126,361	2,140,878	2,156,784	2,175,586	2,205,535	2,197,391	2,174,342	2,166,562	2,171,597	2,167,692	2,175,254	2,166,000
Employment	1,934,066	1,930,833	1,952,775	1,979,233	2,001,194	2,020,061	2,012,036	1,988,611	1,990,930	1,993,346	1,993,116	1,999,799	1,983,000
Unemployment	199,951	195,528	188,103	177,551	174,392	185,474	185,355	185,731	175,632	178,251	174,576	175,455	183,000
Rate	9.4	9.2	8.8	8.2	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.4
1981													
Labor Force	2,139,669	2,142,363	2,145,690	2,159,641	2,170,735	2,200,666	2,199,313	2,171,459	2,168,499	2,150,848	2,160,021	2,171,095	2,165,000
Employment	1,970,990	1,974,207	1,991,145	2,014,189	2,028,228	2,044,620	2,041,648	2,015,823	2,017,530	1,998,916	1,997,714	2,000,989	2,008,000
Unemployment	168,679	168,156	154,545	145,452	142,507	156,046	157,665	155,636	150,969	151,932	162,307	170,106	157,000
Rate	7.9	7.8	7.2	6.7	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.5	7.8	7.3
1980													
Labor Force	2,108,792	2,113,049	2,128,123	2,146,029	2,170,125	2,187,596	2,207,238	2,180,215	2,146,237	2,161,718	2,167,317	2,179,561	2,158,000
Employment	1,966,802	1,972,299	1,990,813	2,015,498	2,038,093	2,034,658	2,055,060	2,036,517	2,010,306	2,025,666	2,030,474	2,039,814	2,018,000
Unemployment	141,990	140,750	137,310	130,531	132,032	152,938	152,178	143,698	135,931	136,052	136,843	139,747	140,000
Rate	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.1	6.1	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5
1979													
Labor Force	2,052,220	2,060,886	2,073,233	2,095,637	2,118,994	2,177,440	2,159,006	2,135,259	2,133,118	2,119,995	2,138,597	2,163,614	2,119,000
Employment	1,919,279	1,917,423	1,951,848	1,981,545	2,009,049	2,049,320	2,031,045	2,007,540	2,017,362	2,002,846	2,015,976	2,024,767	1,994,000
Unemployment	132,941	143,463	121,385	114,092	109,945	128,120	127,961	127,719	115,756	117,149	122,621	138,847	125,000
Rate	6.5	7.0	5.9	5.4	5.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.5	5.7	6.4	5.9
1978													
Labor Force	1,963,960	1,972,235	2,000,706	2,038,933	2,062,930	2,112,690	2,107,749	2,087,448	2,067,725	2,077,802	2,092,213	2,123,608	2,059,000
Employment	1,839,353	1,842,955	1,878,005	1,930,664	1,957,484	1,987,831	1,986,217	1,979,766	1,969,049	1,973,977	1,979,341	1,991,357	1,943,000
Unemployment	124,607	129,280	122,701	108,269	105,446	124,859	121,532	107,682	98,676	103,825	112,872	132,251	116,000
Rate	6.3	6.6	6.1	5.3	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.4	6.2	5.6

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE (CON'T)
1970-1984

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
1977													
Labor Force	1,891,389	1,915,774	1,937,572	1,942,548	1,969,890	1,997,686	1,991,396	1,978,159	1,972,921	1,979,747	1,993,466	2,021,451	1,966,000
Employment	1,762,897	1,769,260	1,807,861	1,829,152	1,859,528	1,882,925	1,875,579	1,867,905	1,869,491	1,864,837	1,877,835	1,896,728	1,847,000
Unemployment	128,492	146,514	129,711	113,396	110,362	114,761	115,817	110,254	103,430	114,910	115,631	124,723	119,000
Rate	6.8	7.6	6.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.1
1976													
Labor Force	1,857,094	1,851,831	1,866,472	1,881,595	1,884,041	1,902,790	1,963,601	1,935,392	1,931,454	1,925,962	1,945,246	1,950,522	1,908,000
Employment	1,728,815	1,733,664	1,749,689	1,766,758	1,789,894	1,804,148	1,819,499	1,798,957	1,793,492	1,789,167	1,791,699	1,794,219	1,780,000
Unemployment	128,279	118,167	116,783	114,837	94,147	98,642	144,102	136,435	137,962	136,795	153,547	156,303	128,000
Rate	6.9	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.0	5.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.9	8.0	6.7
1975													
Labor Force	1,820,370	1,811,386	1,847,521	1,848,237	1,867,184	1,898,060	1,892,759	1,879,424	1,873,002	1,878,271	1,890,082	1,885,702	1,866,000
Employment	1,692,354	1,689,699	1,717,652	1,715,791	1,733,393	1,755,134	1,756,611	1,749,520	1,742,281	1,757,841	1,765,844	1,767,879	1,737,000
Unemployment	128,016	121,687	129,869	132,446	133,791	142,926	136,148	129,904	130,721	120,430	124,238	117,823	129,000
Rate	7.0	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.0	6.4	6.6	6.2	6.9
1974													
Labor Force	1,761,254	1,758,253	1,778,387	1,791,429	1,802,503	1,838,989	1,833,434	1,813,795	1,815,521	1,828,751	1,839,743	1,833,939	1,808,000
Employment	1,674,683	1,676,963	1,697,025	1,716,592	1,735,962	1,754,586	1,747,697	1,733,753	1,735,171	1,744,637	1,745,488	1,725,442	1,724,000
Unemployment	86,571	81,290	81,362	74,837	66,541	84,403	85,737	80,042	80,350	84,114	94,255	108,497	84,000
Rate	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.7	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.1	5.9	4.6
1973													
Labor Force	1,710,153	1,712,030	1,732,775	1,739,143	1,754,850	1,794,755	1,792,122	1,773,047	1,769,508	1,772,267	1,769,157	1,800,193	1,760,000
Employment	1,631,120	1,635,420	1,658,691	1,671,698	1,688,935	1,716,217	1,712,458	1,705,949	1,705,101	1,707,628	1,706,171	1,728,612	1,689,000
Unemployment	79,033	76,610	74,084	67,445	65,915	78,538	79,664	67,098	64,407	64,639	62,986	71,581	71,000
Rate	4.6	4.5	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0
1972													
Labor Force	1,670,755	1,676,232	1,689,970	1,699,136	1,716,175	1,746,933	1,747,725	1,737,182	1,725,946	1,730,195	1,732,208	1,743,543	1,718,000
Employment	1,581,124	1,584,808	1,603,280	1,621,012	1,641,695	1,657,886	1,656,316	1,658,039	1,652,096	1,659,291	1,660,089	1,668,365	1,637,000
Unemployment	89,631	91,424	86,690	78,124	74,480	89,047	91,409	79,143	73,850	70,904	72,119	75,178	81,000
Rate	5.4	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.3	5.1	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.7
1971													
Labor Force	1,611,147	1,612,104	1,625,520	1,636,176	1,648,580	1,682,628	1,687,994	1,676,211	1,674,125	1,683,870	1,687,801	1,693,847	1,660,000
Employment	1,542,936	1,540,967	1,556,057	1,575,917	1,592,194	1,612,037	1,615,963	1,596,660	1,604,834	1,612,696	1,611,423	1,618,318	1,590,000
Unemployment	68,211	71,137	69,463	60,259	56,386	70,591	72,031	79,551	69,291	71,174	76,378	75,529	70,000
Rate	4.2	4.4	4.3	3.7	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.2
1970													
Labor Force	1,573,090	1,574,183	1,592,039	1,600,790	1,615,580	1,639,345	1,638,252	1,631,910	1,626,069	1,627,035	1,630,695	1,643,012	1,616,000
Employment	1,520,769	1,519,041	1,538,615	1,550,299	1,563,635	1,581,019	1,582,436	1,580,015	1,573,473	1,575,214	1,574,728	1,584,757	1,562,000
Unemployment	52,321	55,142	53,424	50,491	51,945	58,326	55,816	51,895	52,596	51,821	55,967	58,255	54,000
Rate	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.3

February, 1985

1

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JANUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JAN. '85	DEC.'84	JAN. '84	JAN. '85	DEC.'84	JAN. '84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1816.2	1861.8	1726.3	966.7	991.0	951.3
Manufacturing	215.5	217.0	216.0	139.5	140.5	143.2
Durable Goods	115.6	115.8	115.8	80.0	80.2	82.7
Lumber and wood products	3.4	3.5	3.4	1.2	1.3	1.1
Millwk., plywd., & structural members	1.4	1.4	1.5	*	*	*
Furniture and fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.7	1.9	1.9	2.5
Household furniture	1.8	1.7	1.7	*	*	*
Stone, clay and glass products	7.1	7.3	6.9	5.0	5.2	4.9
Concrete, gypsum & plastic products	4.0	4.3	3.8	2.9	3.1	2.6
Primary metal industries	17.4	17.0	19.8	15.9	15.4	18.2
Blast furnace and basic steel products	13.4	12.9	13.9	13.4	12.9	13.8
Fabricated metal products	8.6	8.9	8.5	5.5	5.6	6.2
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5
Fabricated struc. metal products	4.2	4.3	4.1	2.2	2.3	2.8
Machinery, except electrical	18.6	18.4	17.5	11.5	11.5	11.2
Special industry machinery	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
General industrial machinery	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	38.3	38.4	38.2	26.6	26.8	26.8
Electrical industrial apparatus	3.7	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.5	2.6
Communication equipment	26.2	26.1	26.1	19.6	19.6	19.5
Transportation equipment	14.4	14.4	13.1	9.8	9.7	9.1
Ship and boat building and repair	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.6
Instruments and related products	2.7	2.9	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Nondurable Goods	99.9	101.2	100.2	59.5	60.3	60.5
Food and kindred products	26.3	27.1	25.5	14.0	14.3	13.8
Meat products	6.6	6.9	6.5	*	*	*
Preserved fruits and vegetables	3.1	3.4	3.0	*	*	*
Beverages	4.4	4.6	4.4	2.8	2.9	2.7
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.1	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	12.6	12.7	13.9	7.7	7.9	8.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.5	2.7
Men's and boys' furnishings	2.1	2.2	2.4	*	*	*
Women's and misses' outerwear	2.7	2.6	2.9	*	*	*
Paper and allied products	9.6	9.8	9.6	7.3	7.3	7.2
Misc. converted paper products	1.0	1.1	1.0	*	*	*
Printing and publishing	26.9	27.0	26.4	14.4	14.4	14.3
Newspapers	6.3	6.2	6.2	*	*	*
Books	3.1	3.2	3.2	*	*	*
Commercial printing	10.4	10.4	10.1	5.6	5.6	5.5
Chemicals and allied products	12.5	12.6	12.4	9.7	9.7	9.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6
Soap, cleaners and toilet goods	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
Paints & allied products	1.4	1.4	1.4	*	*	*
Petroleum and coal products	0.9	0.9	0.8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	9.0	9.1	9.0	5.0	5.2	5.4
Misc. plastic products	5.4	5.4	5.0	3.6	3.7	3.3
Leather and leather products	1.0	0.9	1.5	*	*	*

[1]

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JANUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	JAN. '85	DEC. '84	JAN. '84	JAN. '85	DEC. '84	JAN. '84
Nonmanufacturing	1600.7	1644.8	1510.3	827.2	850.5	808.1
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Construction	120.1	124.0	97.6	52.6	54.3	46.1
Heavy construction contractors	10.3	13.1	10.1	6.1	6.6	5.6
Transportation and public utilities	91.5	93.1	85.6	57.8	58.1	57.1
Railroad transportation	7.0	7.0	6.4	5.1	5.0	4.7
Transportation, except railroads	45.5	47.0	39.5	25.5	25.8	24.5
Trucking & warehousing	26.4	28.1	22.7	12.5	12.9	11.6
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary serv.	39.0	39.1	39.7	27.2	27.3	27.9
Communication, except U.S. postal service	24.8	24.8	25.3	17.2	17.3	17.8
Electric, gas and sanitary service	14.2	14.3	14.4	10.0	10.0	10.1
Wholesale and retail trade	455.8	478.4	425.7	232.5	244.4	222.9
Wholesale trade	103.7	103.9	95.7	60.1	59.9	57.4
Retail trade	352.1	374.5	330.0	172.4	184.5	165.5
General merchandise stores	45.5	51.8	42.5	20.9	23.9	19.5
Department stores	39.4	45.2	36.9	17.7	20.5	16.6
Nonstore retailers	7.5	8.0	6.8	6.3	6.8	5.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	105.4	106.2	99.6	62.1	63.2	60.8
Banking	24.8	24.7	23.7	14.9	14.7	14.2
Credit agencies except banks	18.0	17.5	14.9	9.3	9.5	9.1
Insurance carriers	19.9	20.5	19.9	15.0	15.4	15.2
Services	448.2	452.2	420.4	228.6	231.7	222.8
Health services	121.2	120.0	116.2	69.5	69.3	69.1
Private hospitals	65.0	64.2	62.1	39.6	39.0	39.9
Educational services	26.2	26.8	27.2	19.1	19.6	19.8
Private elementary & secondary schools	10.3	10.3	10.0	*	*	*
Colleges, univer., prof. sch.& jr. college	13.9	14.5	14.9	*	*	*
Social services	22.0	22.4	20.8	*	*	*
Miscellaneous services	36.8	36.9	35.5	16.7	16.5	15.5
Engineering and architectural services	22.5	22.6	21.6	7.7	7.7	6.9
Total government	378.0	389.2	379.8	193.5	198.6	198.3
Total federal government	132.3	132.7	131.8	53.2	53.5	53.6
U. S. Dept. of Defense	46.6	46.7	45.9	19.0	19.1	19.0
U. S. Postal service	13.6	13.8	13.2	7.2	7.2	7.0
Other federal government	72.1	72.2	72.7	27.0	27.2	27.6
Total state and local government	245.7	256.5	248.0	140.3	145.1	144.7
Total state government	81.5	85.1	83.1	57.3	59.0	59.4
Public universities & colleges	25.4	28.9	25.9	9.3	10.9	9.9
Non-education	56.1	56.2	57.2	48.0	48.1	49.5
Total local government	164.2	171.4	164.9	83.0	86.1	85.3
Public elementary & secondary school, community coll. & library	100.3	106.6	100.0	47.3	49.9	48.5
Non-education	63.9	64.8	64.9	35.7	36.2	36.8

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of almost 5,500 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, Howard and Queen Anne's counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
1
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
JANUARY 1985
MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN. '85	DEC. '84	JAN. '84	JAN. '85	DEC. '84	JAN. '84	JAN. '85	DEC. '84	JAN. '84
MANUFACTURING	$402.52	$404.62	$370.93	40.7	41.5	40.1	$ 9.89	$ 9.75	$ 9.25
DURABLE GOODS	462.34	461.38	420.58	42.3	42.8	41.6	10.93	10.78	10.11
Lumber and wood products	273.05	288.35	246.40	36.7	39.5	38.5	7.44	7.30	6.40
Furniture and fixtures	260.51	309.44	268.52	36.9	42.8	40.5	7.06	7.23	6.63
Stone, clay and glass products	391.94	422.51	374.33	41.3	44.9	41.0	9.49	9.41	9.13
Primary metal industries	564.30	575.71	556.41	41.8	41.9	42.9	13.50	13.74	12.97
Fabricated metal products	405.49	411.40	383.26	43.0	44.0	41.3	9.43	9.35	9.28
Machinery except electrical	487.20	511.17	435.31	42.0	43.1	42.1	11.60	11.86	10.34
Electric and electronic equipment	398.14	392.90	368.01	42.4	42.8	42.3	9.39	9.18	8.70
Transportation equipment	615.12	535.10	475.02	46.6	42.3	40.6	13.20	12.65	11.70
Instruments and related products	313.88	327.32	322.41	37.5	39.2	38.2	8.37	8.35	8.44
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	298.45	360.99	266.08	41.8	46.7	36.7	7.14	7.73	7.25
NONDURABLE GOODS	341.25	347.33	319.99	39.0	40.2	38.6	8.75	8.64	8.29
Food and kindred products	299.00	310.01	305.71	37.8	38.8	38.6	7.91	7.99	7.92
Apparel and other textile products	217.22	224.95	206.81	34.7	36.4	34.7	6.26	6.18	5.96
Paper and allied products	371.45	365.47	336.15	42.5	43.2	41.5	8.74	8.46	8.10
Printing and publishing	406.11	403.20	377.13	39.2	40.0	39.0	10.36	10.08	9.67
Chemicals and allied products	469.94	498.75	440.99	42.8	45.3	42.2	10.98	11.01	10.45
Rubber and misc. plastic products	330.12	330.36	312.17	42.0	42.3	42.3	7.86	7.81	7.38
Leather and leather products	180.73	157.47	202.91	34.1	30.4	39.4	5.30	5.18	5.15

Covers an estimated 145,800 production workers.

1
Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS
1
IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
JANUARY 1985
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN. '85	DEC. '84	JAN. '84	JAN. '85	DEC. '84	JAN. '84	JAN. '85	DEC. '84	JAN. '84
MANUFACTURING	$413.50	$423.00	$399.08	40.9	42.3	41.1	$10.11	$10.00	$ 9.71
DURABLE GOODS	472.76	475.82	450.50	42.4	43.1	42.3	11.15	11.04	10.65
Stone, clay and glass products	412.72	440.55	406.39	42.2	45.0	42.2	9.78	9.79	9.63
Primary metal industries	566.71	569.71	566.31	42.9	42.9	43.0	13.21	13.28	13.17
Fabricated metal products	426.80	435.84	403.99	44.0	45.4	43.3	9.70	9.60	9.33
Machinery except electrical	392.09	415.59	423.44	41.1	42.8	44.2	9.54	9.71	9.58
Electric and electronic equipment	414.12	430.61	401.15	40.8	42.3	41.7	10.15	10.18	9.62
Transportation equipment	629.46	572.18	496.94	46.8	42.7	40.6	13.45	13.40	12.24
Miscellaneous mfg. industries	253.50	310.16	237.05	39.0	43.5	35.7	6.50	7.13	6.64
NONDURABLE GOODS	339.00	356.42	331.45	39.1	41.3	39.6	8.67	8.63	8.37
Food and kindred products	362.07	385.28	374.95	39.1	40.9	40.8	9.26	9.42	9.19
Apparel and other textile products	218.74	236.39	211.42	33.6	36.2	33.4	6.51	6.53	6.33
Paper and allied products	315.29	324.42	294.47	41.0	43.9	41.3	7.69	7.39	7.13
Printing and publishing	361.88	379.29	345.73	37.5	39.8	38.5	9.65	9.53	8.98
Chemicals & allied products	439.74	482.45	459.85	42.0	45.6	42.5	10.47	10.58	10.82
Rubber & misc. plastic products	298.35	302.40	289.93	42.5	43.2	42.7	7.02	7.00	6.79

Covers an estimated 91,500 production workers

1
Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month. Included in the earnings and hours are overtime work and paid leave.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

PREPARED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
JANUARY 1985

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	JANUARY 1985	DECEMBER 1984	JANUARY 1984	JANUARY 1985	DECEMBER 1984	JANUARY 1984
Total Initial Claims	31,930	34,401	33,467	18,161	20,841	18,925
Total Continued Claims	189,245	128,812	202,291	104,948	70,916	114,162
Total Weeks Compensated	174,797	120,823	174,832	103,160	71,123	98,683
Total Amount of Payments	$22,441,166	$15,192,749	$22,219,843	$13,720,300	$9,234,059	$12,122,207
Average Weekly Payment	$128.38	$125.74	$127.09	$133.00	$129.83	$122.84

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	JANUARY 1985	DECEMBER 1984	JANUARY 1984
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial Claims	326	257	376
Total Continued Claims	2,403	1,840	2,436
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total Initial Claims	270	204	302
Total Continued Claims	1,691	1,293	1,563

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY --BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
(in thousands)

JANUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JANUARY 1985	DECEMBER 1984	JANUARY 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	627.3	646.3	592.9
Manufacturing	32.9	33.4	33.1
Durable Goods*	17.4	17.4	17.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	1.5	1.4	1.3
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.1	0.9
Machinery, exc. electrical	1.3	1.2	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	8.4	8.4	8.7
Nondurable Goods*	15.5	16.0	15.5
Printing & publishing	9.4	9.6	9.0
Nonmanufacturing	594.4	612.9	559.8
Mining	0.4	0.4	0.4
Construction	48.1	50.1	42.3
Transportation and public utilities	19.6	19.8	16.6
Railroad transportation	0.3	0.3	0.3
Transportation exc. railroads*	11.6	11.7	8.6
Trucking and warehousing	9.3	9.5	6.6
Communication, electric, gas and sanitary service	7.7	7.8	7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	171.7	181.3	158.6
Wholesale trade	32.5	32.9	29.2
Retail trade*	139.2	148.4	129.4
General merchandise stores	19.3	22.0	18.3
Finance, insurance and real estate*	34.8	34.5	32.5
Banking	7.3	7.3	6.9
Services*	170.6	172.6	163.0
Private educational services	6.3	6.4	6.5
Miscellaneous services	17.9	18.3	18.7
Total government	149.2	154.2	146.4
Total federal government	73.0	73.0	71.5
Total state & local government	76.2	81.2	74.9
Total state government	16.0	17.6	15.5
Total local government	60.2	63.6	59.4

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.

[2] Includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties

*Data are not published on some of the subgroupings, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

JANUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JANUARY 1985	DECEMBER 1984	JANUARY 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	79.6	81.4	75.5
Manufacturing	17.9	18.0	17.1
Apparel & other textile products	2.0	2.0	2.0
Printing & publishing	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other manufacturing	14.5	14.6	13.7
Nonmanufacturing	61.7	63.4	58.4
Construction	6.1	6.1	3.3
Transportation & public utilities	5.8	5.9	5.6
Railroad	1.6	1.6	1.4
Transportation exc. railroads	2.4	2.5	2.3
Communications & public utilities	1.8	1.8	1.9
Wholesale & retail trade*	18.0	18.9	17.6
General merchandise stores	1.9	2.1	1.9
Finance, insurance & real estate*	2.4	2.5	2.4
Banking	1.1	1.1	1.0
Services & mining*	15.4	15.5	15.2
Hotels & other lodging places	1.1	1.1	1.1
Health services	6.4	6.4	6.6
Social services	1.7	1.7	1.5
Total government	14.0	14.5	14.3
Total federal government	1.5	1.6	1.5
Total state & local government	12.5	12.9	12.8
State government	4.1	4.3	4.0
Local government	8.4	8.6	8.8

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Garrett, and Washington counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]

JANUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JANUARY 1985	DECEMBER 1984	JANUARY 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	105.0	109.6	104.0
Manufacturing	21.7	22.9	22.2
Food & kindred products*	8.1	8.9	8.1
Meat products	5.0	5.0	4.7
Preserved fruits & vegetables	1.9	2.1	1.8
Apparel & other textile products	1.5	1.6	2.2
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	1.7	1.7	1.7
Other manufacturing	9.2	9.5	9.0
Nonmanufacturing	83.3	86.7	81.8
Construction	6.0	6.8	5.9
Transportation & public utilities*	6.3	6.4	6.3
Communication & public utilities	2.3	2.2	2.2
Wholesale & retail trade*	26.8	28.1	25.8
General merchandise stores	2.8	3.0	2.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	4.1	4.1	3.8
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Services & mining*	19.6	20.3	19.1
Health services	7.3	7.3	7.4
Total government	20.5	21.0	20.9
Total federal government	6.0	6.0	5.9
Total state & local government	14.5	15.0	15.0

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1984. Since the area's estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's total.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

*Data are published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

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ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY
JANUARY 1985

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	JANUARY 1985	DECEMBER 1984	JANUARY 1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	428.1	438.1	430.4
Manufacturing	53.8	54.6	55.4
Durable Goods*	19.3	19.4	20.7
Stone, clay & glass products	2.6	2.6	2.6
Primary metal industries	3.7	3.8	5.7
Fabricated metal products*	2.2	2.2	2.3
Machinery, except electrical	4.7	4.7	4.3
Transportation equipment	3.8	3.8	3.5
Nondurable Goods*	34.5	35.2	34.7
Food & kindred products*	9.3	9.5	9.1
Beverages	0.9	0.9	0.9
Apparel & other textile products*	5.1	5.2	5.3
Men's & boys' suits & coats	1.4	1.4	1.4
Paper & allied products*	2.7	2.7	2.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.8	1.8	1.7
Printing & publishing*	8.8	8.9	8.9
Commercial printing	3.2	3.3	3.3
Chemicals & allied products*	6.0	6.2	6.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.9	1.9	1.9
Soap, cleaners & toilet goods	1.6	1.6	1.8
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.8	1.9	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	374.3	383.5	375.0
Construction	16.7	17.5	14.3
Transportation & public utilities*	33.2	33.5	33.4
Railroad transportation	3.0	3.0	2.8
Transp. except railroads*	11.7	12.0	11.6
Trucking & warehousing	5.7	5.9	5.0
Commun., electric & sanitary serv.	18.5	18.5	19.0
Wholesale & retail trade*	89.8	94.7	89.9
Wholesale trade	29.3	29.4	28.8
Retail trade	60.5	65.3	61.1
Finance, insurance & real estate*	40.4	40.7	39.6
Banking	12.0	11.8	11.4
Credit agencies & other banks	5.5	5.5	5.5
Insurance carriers	9.4	9.9	10.1
Services & mining*	114.9	116.7	116.6
Health services	37.0	37.1	38.6
Educational services	14.1	14.4	14.5
Social services	5.8	6.0	6.0
Misc. services	5.3	5.3	4.9
Engineering & architectural serv.	2.5	2.5	2.3
Total government	79.3	80.4	81.2
Total federal government	14.6	14.6	14.5
Total state & local government	64.7	65.8	66.7
Total state government	28.4	28.5	29.5
Total local government	36.3	37.3	37.2

1
The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1984.
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DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

FEMALES AND PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[2] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
STATE OF MARYLAND
OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1984

Published Industry Title	Total Employment			Female Workers			Production Workers		
	12/84	11/84	10/84	12/84	11/84	10/84	12/84	11/84	10/84
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1861.8	1848.9	1832.8	818.9	808.9	788.1	--	--	--
Manufacturing	217.0	217.7	218.4	67.9	68.0	68.3	146.7	147.6	146.8
Durable Goods	115.8	116.0	116.1	27.7	27.6	27.5	73.2	73.4	73.1
Lumber & wood products	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.9	2.8	2.9
Furniture & fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	2.3	2.4	2.3
Stone, clay & glass products	7.3	7.4	7.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	6.1	6.3	6.2
Primary metal industries	17.0	17.3	16.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	13.2	13.5	13.2
Fabricated metal products	8.9	8.8	8.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	6.9	6.8	6.7
Machinery, except electrical	18.4	18.4	18.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	12.9	12.8	12.8
Electric & electronic equipment	38.4	38.4	38.6	15.4	15.4	15.3	16.0	15.9	15.9
Transportation equipment	14.4	14.4	14.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	9.9	9.9	9.9
Instruments & misc. mfg.	4.8	4.7	4.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	3.0	3.0	3.2
Nondurable Goods	101.2	101.7	102.3	40.2	40.4	40.8	73.5	74.2	73.7
Food & kindred products	27.1	27.3	27.5	8.9	9.0	8.9	19.2	19.5	18.6
Textile mill products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Apparel & other textile products	12.7	13.2	13.6	10.7	11.1	11.5	11.1	11.5	12.0
Paper & allied products	9.8	9.8	9.8	2.6	2.5	2.6	7.9	7.8	7.9
Printing & publishing	27.0	26.8	26.5	9.7	9.5	9.4	17.9	17.8	17.5
Chemicals & allied products	12.6	12.5	12.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	8.1	8.1	8.1
Petroleum & coal products	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rubber & misc. plastic products	9.1	9.2	9.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	6.9	7.0	7.0
Leather & leather products	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Nonmanufacturing	1644.8	1631.2	1614.4	751.0	740.9	719.8	--	--	--
Contract construction	124.0	124.0	122.5	10.5	10.4	10.1	--	--	--
Transportation & public utilities	93.1	92.5	92.4	25.5	25.4	25.4	--	--	--
Transportation except railroads	47.0	46.1	45.6	8.0	7.8	7.7	--	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	39.1	39.2	39.3	15.5	15.6	15.6	--	--	--
Wholesale & retail trade	478.4	467.1	458.8	220.5	212.3	200.1	--	--	--
Wholesale trade	103.9	102.7	102.0	29.4	28.8	28.5	--	--	--
Retail trade	374.5	364.4	356.8	191.1	183.5	171.6	--	--	--
Retail general merchandise	51.8	48.3	44.2	38.6	35.4	32.2	--	--	--
Finance, insurance & real estate	106.2	105.4	104.7	60.3	59.2	58.4	--	--	--
Services & mining	453.9	453.5	451.2	248.9	249.1	244.5	--	--	--
Total government	389.2	388.7	384.8	185.3	184.5	181.3	--	--	--
Total federal government	132.7	132.3	132.5	56.7	56.2	55.8	--	--	--
Total state & local gov't	256.5	256.4	252.3	128.6	128.3	125.5	--	--	--

[1] Production Workers: Include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of 5,000 employers.

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